

**FILED**

OCT 07 2014

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
BY *[Signature]* DEPUTY

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

DOMINGO SANCHEZ-SANCHEZ,

**Petitioner,**

V.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## Respondent.

Cr. No. 12-0892GT  
Cv. No. 12-2623GT

REV. 12-2020 G1

## 6 ORDER

On October 26, 2012, Petitioner, Domingo Sanchez-Sanchez (“Mr. Sanchez”), filed a Motion to Modify Sentence, presumably pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Mr. Sanchez requests a two level downward departure based on his status as a deportable alien, which Mr. Sanchez asserts “should have been considered as a mitigating factor” at his sentencing. The Court has fully considered this matter, including a review of Mr. Sanchez’s brief filed, the authorities cited therein and the arguments presented. For the reasons stated below, Mr. Sanchez’s Motion to Modify Sentence is **DENIED**.

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1       First, Mr. Sanchez pled guilty, pursuant to a written plea agreement, to one count of  
 2 Deported Alien Found in the United States, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b). In the  
 3 written plea agreement, Mr. Sanchez explicitly waived his right to appeal and/or collaterally attack  
 4 his conviction or sentence. The Ninth Circuit has long acknowledged that the terms of a plea  
 5 agreement are enforceable. *See, United States v. Baramdyka*, 95 F.3d 840, 843 (9th Cir. 1996),  
 6 *cert. denied*, 117 S.Ct. 1282 (1997). Since Mr. Sanchez expressly waived his statutory right to  
 7 appeal or collaterally attack his sentence in his plea agreement, Mr. Sanchez is now precluded from  
 8 challenging that sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. *See, United States v. Abarca*, 985 F.2d  
 9 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993) (holding that a knowing and voluntary waiver of a statutory right is  
 10 enforceable).

11     Moreover, even if Mr. Sanchez had not expressly waived his right to appeal or collaterally  
 12 attack his sentence, his petition would still fail. In essence, Mr. Sanchez argues that because of his  
 13 status as a deportable alien, he is "ineligible[] for pre-release custody and minimum security  
 14 confinement." Mr. Sanchez argues that the Court should grant him a two level downward  
 15 departure because of his status. However, Mr. Sanchez's argument that the Court should depart  
 16 downward because he is a deportable alien is precluded by statute and current Ninth Circuit case  
 17 law. By statute, the Court may depart downward only if there are "aggravating or mitigating  
 18 circumstances . . . not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission." 18  
 19 U.S.C. § 3553(b). Specifically, the Ninth Circuit has held that the threat of deportation is not a  
 20 factor that the district court may consider for sentencing purposes. *United States v. Alvarez-*  
 21 *Cardenas*, 902 F.2d 734, 737 (9th Cir. 1990).<sup>1</sup> Accordingly,

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26     <sup>1</sup> The Ninth Circuit decided, in an unpublished opinion, that the defendant, like Limon, was not  
 27 entitled to a six month reduction in his sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(b) because as a  
 28 deportable alien he is not eligible to spend the last six months of his sentence in a half way  
 house pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c). *See United States v. Zepeda-Valles*, 87 F.3d 1325 (9th  
 Cir. 1996).

1           **IT IS ORDERED** that Mr. Sanchez's Motion to Modify Sentence is **DENIED**.  
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4           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**  
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12           GORDON THOMPSON, JR.  
13           United States District Judge  
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cc: AUSA Bruce Castetter

Petitioner